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ASEAN MINISTERS WELCOME UN REPRESENTATIVE

BK141557 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 14 Jun (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has sent his special representative Rafeuddin Ahmad to talk to ASEAN foreign ministers as they meet here today for the 15th annual conference.

The presence of Mr. Ahmad was welcomed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie as a sign of the importance attached by the secretary general to the five-nation association.

Pointing out that this was the first time that a U.N. envoy was present, Dr. Mokhtar said: "It is significant that the secretary general has sent his representative here. It emphasizes that despite other flash-points such as the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis and the Lebanon crisis, the U.N. has not forgotten the Cambodian question."

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said: "His presence here is recognition that ASEAN deserves attention in its efforts to find a solution to the Cambodian problem."

Mr Ahmad recently visited all ASEAN countries and Hanoi in the United Nations' continuing efforts to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem.

JAPANESE, NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

BK151415 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Japanese foreign minister, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, has arrived in Singapore for the ASEAN post-ministerial conference. He was met at the airport by the parliamentary secretary, trade and industry and social affairs, Mr Sidek Saniff. Mr Sakurauchi is heading a 17-member delegation.

A Japanese Embassy official told reporters that Mr Sakurauchi is expected to express Japan's support for ASEAN as an economically and politically stabilizing factor in the region. Mr Sakurauchi is also expected to brief ASEAN ministers on the outcome of the Versailles economic summit. He would also explain China's views on international and regional matters, including the Kampuchean issue, as expressed by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his discussions with Japanese leaders during his recent visit to Japan.

Another representative of ASEAN's dialogue partners in the post-ministerial conference has also arrived in Singapore. He is the New Zealand Foreign Minister, Mr Warren Cooper, who is heading a seven-member delegation. Mr Cooper was received by the parliamentary secretary, trade and industry, Mr Chan Chee Seng.

At a news conference, Mr Cooper expressed his country's support for ASEAN's initiatives on the Kampuchean issue. He also said that New Zealand was prepared to give technical advice on agriculture and other development projects to the ASEAN countries.

MINISTERS HOLD CLOSED SESSION, MEET UN OFFICIAL

BK151410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 15 Jun 82

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] Singapore, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The Cambodian issue took top priority in two hours of talks here today between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and United Nations special representative, Rafeuddin Ahmad.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told newsmen after the meeting that the ASEAN foreign ministers would have another session with Mr. Ahmad tomorrow.

Mr Dhanabalan, who is conference chairman and official spokesman, said the talks centered on what further steps could be taken to implement the world body's declarations and decisions on Cambodia. These include a call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, referring to an estimated 130,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, and the holding of free elections.

Mr Dhanabalan said they brought themselves up to date on the issue since the UN representative remains "in continuous touch" with all the parties concerned, apparently referring to Vietnam.

Asked whether any new initiative had emerged, or was likely to emerge, from the talks with Mr Ahmad, Mr Dhanabalan said: "I don't see any need for us to come out with a new initiative just because Vietnam has not responded to the solution that we have outlined in the form of various U.N. resolutions. It is a good solution. ASEAN can afford to wait for a long time to pass before Vietnam realizes that it is the best way out for it to solve the Cambodian problem in a manner that will secure its own interests."

He also implicitly acknowledged that there was no new development on the formation of a coalition government of the three anti-Vietnamese factions, saying he was not aware of any approach the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Son Sann. [sentence as received]

Mr Son Sann was earlier reported to have accepted the conditions set by the Khmer Rouge, which represents Cambodia at the United Nations in the name of Democratic Kampuchea, and is the strongest faction in the field.

Mr Dhanabalan said the three factions, which also include the Moulinaka movement of former Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, were still discussing matters. "I am still optimistic that they will come together, put aside their differences and unite to form a front to resist Vietnamese occupation forces," he said. He said there was no deadline for them to reach an agreement, "but the sooner the better".

Mr Dhanabalan said he has had no direct communication from Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who has reportedly shown interest in visiting Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines. But he said "Anything is possible" and told newsmen to check with him again later for any development.

Mr Thach has a standing invitation to visit Singapore extended two years ago, but has not so far told the Foreign Ministry that he would like to come.

Both the Indonesian and Malaysian foreign ministers have said they had had word from Mr Thach that he would like to visit these countries next month, and no dates have been fixed.

Mr Dhanabalan, who chaired this morning's closed door session of the foreign ministers' conference, said they approved the reports of the various ASEAN committees: trade and tourism, industry, minerals and energy, food agriculture and forestry, transportation and communications and finance and banking.

The foreign ministers also approved the appointment of Mr Chan Kai Yau of Singapore as the new Secretary-General of the Jakarta-based ASEAN Secretariat. Mr Chan, whose term will run for two years, will take over on July 1.

During the morning session, the ministers approved an enlarged ASEAN Secretariat budget for the current year amounting to U.S. \$1.2 million.

They also decided to appoint five economic experts, one from each member country, to the Secretariat to strengthen implementation of various economic programmes.

Mr. Dhanabalan confirmed that Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans will head the European Economic Community (EEC) delegation for the post-conference talks scheduled for Friday.

Clarifying conflicting reports in the last 24 hours, the foreign minister said Mr. Tindemans, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, had originally told him it might be difficult for him to come because of his commitments in Europe, but following a cabled appeal from Mr. Dhanabalan he decided to come.

The consensus in ASEAN was that talks with the EEC should not be downgraded to a lower level representation.

The foreign ministers conclude their discussions tomorrow and will issue a joint communique. They will also give a joint press conference in the evening.

On Thursday and Friday, they will have talks with ASEAN's dialogue partners -- the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the EEC.

DHANABALAN INTERVIEWED ON ASEAN MEETING

BK151258 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Jun 82 p 12

[Interview on the eve of conference with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan by Cheong Yip Seng and Lee Kim Chew]

[Text] Q. What are the pressing issues you expect will arise in the ASEAN ministerial meeting?

A. This is the annual meeting of the enterprise, so we will consider the annual report. We will review all the ASEAN activities for the year and make our comments, where we think we can do more, where we think we are off-track. So this is the AGM (Annual General Meeting). Then, of course, we will talk about some issues in detail.

On the political front, for ASEAN in the immediate term, there is really nothing new. We have already formulated our common position on Cambodia, what our attitude is, how we hope to seek the solution, what we see as the elements of the solution.

These have all been set out in past meetings and subsequently incorporated in the UN resolutions as well as the international conference on Kampuchea. So in that sense there is going to be nothing new, as far as I can see, that is going to be said on Cambodia.

The framework is already there. We will discuss, and I am sure that we will agree to continue the present course of action. We have already clearly indicated to the Vietnamese what we see as the solution.

It is a solution that takes into account the interests of all the parties. In order to bring the Vietnamese to the conference table to discuss the solution, we will continue to maintain diplomatic, political and economic pressure on them.

And I think the ASEAN ministers will discuss how we can best maintain these pressures on Vietnam. So I don't think there's going to be anything new in that sense. It will be just a reiteration of past policies.

Q. What issues do you expect will arise in talks with the dialogue countries?

A. We will explain to them again our position (on Cambodia). Although we are having the dialogue with the same countries, there are new personalities involved.

The European Economic Community (EEC) will be represented by Mr Leo Tindemans from Belgium, Mr Warren Cooper, the New Zealand foreign minister, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, the Japanese foreign minister, and from the U.S., we have the Deputy Secretary of State Mr Walter Stoessel.

So it will be useful to repeat to them some of the arguments that we have used in the past to explain why ASEAN is adopting this stand we are taking on the Cambodian problem.

We will also have general discussions with them and try to assess what their attitudes and views are to this region, how important they consider the region to be in their total national policies. We will try to assess how they consider this region in the total scheme of things.

We will also discuss with them economic matters, trends in the developed countries, problems that are likely to be faced by us. In the individual meetings we will review the various projects that are going on.

There will also be some developments which give cause for concern. In the case of the U.S., there is concern over the U.S. policy of helping the Caribbean countries by giving them a special position in their trade with the U.S.

This will mean that it will affect some of the ASEAN countries, so they want to bring up these matters. These are the kinds of things that will be discussed in the two meetings.

On the political front, obviously we cannot avoid discussing the latest developments in the west Asian region, the Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and what kind of problems these developments will pose for the future of that area, which is a major oil source.

Q. Do you think these will be discussed at some length given their gravity?

A. Yes, in view of the fact that these are important as well as current, I am sure that these will be items that will be touched on.

I think one other topic will be U.S.-China relations. In the last meeting that we had in Manila, it was an important subject because that was just the time when the U.S. announced that it was prepared to supply arms to China.

We probably want to get an update from the U.S. on the entire U.S.-China relations because that has implications for us in this part of the world.

Q. If we could go back to (the topic of) Cambodia... It will feature prominently in the discussions at the ASEAN level and in the dialogue. But there seems to be no sign of arriving at an early and comprehensive solution to the problem.

The progress towards an anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition also appears to have stalled. China says she won't interfere on behalf of ASEAN with the Khmer Rouge. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on his return to Thailand from China expressed disappointment with the trip. What moves, if any, can ASEAN make on this whole question?

A. This is the question that comes up at every ASEAN meeting: What new moves? There seems to be no movement towards a solution; and what is ASEAN going to do?

First of all in my own mind, it's quite clear that this problem has no short-run solutions.

It's going to take a long time before a solution emerges and after having sketched out the shape of a solution, we just have to continue the policy of making sure that Vietnam, one, does not consolidate its position in Cambodia; two, does not enjoy the fruits of its occupation in Cambodia; three, that the world does not accept as a fait accompli what Vietnam has done in Cambodia; and four, that the world continues to follow a policy that will make it clear to Vietnam that it will continue to pay a heavy price for what it is doing.

These are things that we have already set out before so we will continue the policy.

And the coalition government was just meant to be one method of increasing the pressure on Vietnam. The fundamentals have not changed, that Vietnam has violated a serious principle of international law and relations and that it must pay a price for it, and the world must not accept what Vietnam has done.

Q. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said he is preparing to visit Burma, Singapore and the Philippines next month and Indonesia later this year. Can you confirm if this is so?

Is there any significance to be attached to the timing of this visit, especially with the summit of the non-aligned nations in September and the UN General Assembly later this year? Is there any prospect that he will bring fresh ideas on resolving the Cambodian question?

A. First of all, there is a standing invitation which was issued about one or two years ago. That stands. As far as I am concerned, I have not heard anything of him coming to Singapore and my colleagues also tell me they have not heard anything on this.

So there's no point talking about what he's likely to discuss when he comes. If he wants to come, he has got to tell me that he wants to come. I read in the papers and I hear from other people that he's coming. As far as I am concerned, I don't take cognisance of that.

Q. Dr Mahathir had hinted that Khmer Rouge intransigence on the proposed coalition could cause Malaysia to withdraw support from Democratic Kampuchea (DK).

Under the circumstances, how do you see ASEAN sustaining its past efforts to keep the DK seat in the UN especially if the Khmer Rouge continue withholding agreement for the establishment of a coalition government with the noncommunists?

A. Now, the support for the DK in the UN is to indicate clearly to Vietnam that its action is not acceptable, that its action of going into a country and overthrowing its government is unacceptable in international relations.

That is the foundation of the policy that the DK be seated in the UN. Coalition government or no, that policy has not changed.

As far as Dr Mahathir's statement is concerned, as was explained to us, this was to indicate to the Khmer Rouge that they cannot take ASEAN support for granted, and it is not with any other aim.

It's just a clear warning. So, as far as support for the DK in the UN is concerned, we will continue to support it. We are trying to persuade the Khmer Rouge to see that the whole struggle will be that much easier, the pressures on Vietnam that much greater if a front of all the patriotic forces can be formed.

Q. The Cambodian problem appears to have been overshadowed by the trouble spots elsewhere around the world. How do you think these developments will affect the attempts to sustain interest in the Cambodian question abroad and to support the ASEAN position internationally?

A. Well, these things happen all the time. Today's front page news becomes tomorrow's inside page or back page news. A classic example is the Falklands dispute.

Up to last week, every move in Falklands was front page news. Now it is Lebanon. Today, I look at the setback in Port Stanley. It's not front page anymore. So that happens all the time.

As far as public attention and the media is concerned, our job in ASEAN is to make sure that in the minds of the policy-makers and the decision-makers, Cambodia is not pushed into the background as a matter that does not require attention, or that things have changed and that they can follow a different policy.

So we will, in the light of every new international development, have to make sure that the decision-makers and policy-makers maintain the line on Cambodia. This is what ASEAN will do so that the Cambodian problem does not become forgotten in the minds of these people.

It may not of course make front page, or even the back page but it is to make sure that the pressures continue to be maintained, that we continue to pursue a policy that will convince Vietnam that it is not going to get away with it.

Every new problem of course makes it that much more imperative why we have to show the world that we continue to act.

Q. Since the establishment of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), what progress has it made in your view, and what are the prospects of progress through the ICK for a comprehensive solution on the Cambodian question?

A. Mr Willibald Pahr (President of the ICK) has made his visits to ASEAN, China, and I think he will be going to Vietnam sometime later. Obviously, until Vietnam is prepared to come to the conference table, this ad hoc committee will not be able to proceed very far.

But what the committee can do is to keep consulting all the parties involved. The machinery, the institution is available now for Vietnam to use on the day that it wants to find a way out of its dilemma.

It's there and available, to be kept ticking. It will continue consultations, exchange views, keep tabs on the thinking of the parties involved and make itself available. That's the way I look at it.

Q. There have been suggestions that it is about time to have another ASEAN summit. Although summitry is in the vogue, are there in your view sufficient crucial matters in which a consensus is near for a successful summit to take place?

If it is premature to comment, what would be the view of ASEAN ministers on the prospects of convening a summit in the immediate future?

A. We have had two summits so far, in Bali and in Kuala Lumpur. We'll have to see, whoever makes the proposal for a summit meeting, what are the actual subjects we want to discuss.

I think ASEAN leaders have an understanding that we are not just going to have a summit meeting just for its own sake. There will be a summit meeting when a particular issue requires attention of the heads of governments.

I can't see anything new that has happened that will require an immediate summit meeting, but we will have to see what the agenda is first. Everybody takes the same view that there must be a specific agenda, and the agenda must be important enough for the leaders to want to meet.

On Economic Cooperation

Q. In your assessment, how much progress has ASEAN made in the field of economic cooperation?

A. Economic cooperation can probably be divided into two types. One is those projects and schemes which I can classify as projects of integration.

The other are projects that help each ASEAN country to make its own national domestic economic policy more effective.

Integration projects will be things like movement towards a free trade area, preferential tariff agreements, ASEAN projects, complementation agreements and so on.

On integration, I would say that movement has been slow but I am a realistic man and I do not expect this part of ASEAN cooperation to move rapidly for a long time to come.

I have constantly repeated the point that we must not look to the European Economic Community (EEC) as a model. There is a tendency to look at the EEC as a model, measure ourselves against that model and say that we are extremely slow and ineffective in economic cooperation.

There are many reasons why the European Community moved in the way it did. Those reasons don't apply here. Those imperatives that caused them to move in that direction do not apply here and many of the conditions that existed in Europe do not exist in ASEAN.

So I have never looked upon the EEC as a model and come to the conclusion that we have failed. It's going to be a slow process.

It's the second type of projects where there's a lot that has been done and that can be done...ASEAN scheme that improve infrastructure, transport, communications not only within one country but on an ASEAN-wide basis.

These are all noncompetitive in nature but they help each ASEAN country to upgrade its infrastructure and thereby implement its own national policy more effectively, projects like submarine cables, shipping, development of ports and harbours, how we can work together to exchange and pool our resources and know-how.

These are the kinds of things that help each individual country to have a more effective national economic policy. The greatest contribution of ASEAN in economic development, which I will touch on in my speech (at the meeting) is that it has enabled each ASEAN country to get more out of its own national policy.

It has created an atmosphere of stability in the region and therefore confidence on the part of international investors as well as international buyers.

For example, ASEAN is a major producer of very important raw materials and if we had in the region turmoil or conflict, then the world which needs these raw materials will say, "Look, let's start thinking of other sources which can be more stable, more steady."

But the fact that we are stable, the fact that there's a willingness to cooperate and maintain good relations (among ourselves) means that they look upon this area as a safe and stable source for their raw materials. This gives ASEAN countries that much of an edge in the international market.

Q. In the medium term, which areas do you think ASEAN needs to look at more closely and with greater urgency if we are to make even greater progress in regional economic cooperation, especially when there is so much talk of recession, growing unemployment in the West and various other threats to the world economy?

A. Well, the greatest threat is the rise of various forms of protectionism and here ASEAN will be able to act together as we had in the past. We exchange views, for example, in the negotiations on the various textile agreements.

Although these are bilateral negotiations, we pool our knowledge so that our negotiating positions can be stronger. There will be instances where we can act together, as we did in the case of ICAP, as we did in negotiating an extension of the generalised system of preferences.

(Editor's note: ICAP is the acronym for Australia's Protectionist Aviation Policy.)

These are instances where we can act together and I think we will be most effective in the coming years in fighting the rising trend of protectionism. This is the biggest cloud looming on the horizon.

Q. What does ASEAN expect from the session with the dialogue countries -- the U.S., Japan, EEC, Canada, Australia and New Zealand? Many of these countries claim, at least in their public statements, special relationship with ASEAN. How far do you expect the ministers to emphasise these declarations, especially at this time of protectionist tendencies around and world economic problems engaging the attention of everyone? Do you see them reciprocating with actual deeds, if not now at least in the medium term?

A. In the individual dialogue meetings, how we can move economic and non-economic projects along will be a big part of the discussions. I think we are realistic enough not to expect them to give us special treatment on trade matters, in other words, give us special access to their markets.

But we will have to make sure that our own position is not eroded by them giving special access to others. And of course we want to make sure that there is no overall movement towards protectionism, which will affect all of us.

When they formulate policies, they will have to take our concerns into account. It is not just exchanging views. Exchanging views must ultimately result in policies and attitudes which will not be damaging to us. So economic matters will be a major part of the discussions.

AFP REPORTS ON ASEAN MINISTERS' JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK160528 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 Jun (AFP) -- ASEAN today called on Vietnam to join the international community in its efforts to find a negotiated settlement of the three-year old Kampuchean problem.

A joint communique issued at the end of the 3-day conference of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations stressed the global nature of the Kampuchean issue.

It said that "a lasting and peaceful settlement of the problem could only be found through negotiations on the basis of the declaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea" held in New York last July.

The foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand urged Vietnam "as party to the conflict, to join the rest of the international community in this process."

Hanoi had repeatedly rejected the UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of its estimated 180,000 troops from Kampuchea as "illegal and unacceptable."

The renewed ASEAN call comes on the eve of the expected visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, possibly next month.

The foreign ministers rejected attempts to give legitimacy to the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, and reaffirmed their continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea, the regime ousted by Hanoi more than 3 years ago. They also reiterated their support for the representation of the Democratic Kampuchean (Khmer Rouge) regime at the United Nations.

Implicitly conceding the lack of progress towards a political solution in Kampuchea, the foreign ministers noted the presence during their meeting of United Nations special representative Raffeuddin Ahmad.

Mr Ahmad, who had 2 days of discussions with the foreign ministers, had earlier visited Vietnam, Laos, China and Japan in the world body's search for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea.

After a review of the intense efforts to bring about a coalition government of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions, the ministers recognised that such a coalition would help early implementation of UN resolutions.

Though the coalition is to be formed within the framework of the ASEAN-initiated Singapore declaration agreed to by leaders of the three factions, the ministers stressed that it was ultimately for the Kampuchean people to decide on their future government.

Talks between the three factions -- the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Premier Son Sann, and the Moulinaka of Prince Sihanouk -- remain stalled because of acute differences on the sharing of power. The Khmer Rouge, which is the major resistance group, insists in its dominance of the coalition, a position which Mr Son Sann, who was offered the premiership, has refused to concede.

The ministers noted "with concern" the continued influx of Vietnamese refugees in substantial numbers for whom ASEAN countries are providing shelter and transit facilities.

They emphasised that the provision of first-asylum facilities would depend on resettlement in third countries to ensure that ASEAN nations are not faced with a residual problem.

Stressing that the problem of Vietnamese refugees should be tackled at its source, they called on Vietnam to prevent further illegal departures.

On land refugees seeking refuge in Thailand from Kampuchea, the ASEAN five called for continued international relief assistance. They also gave full support to Bangkok's programme for voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees, a move denounced by Hanoi and the Heng Samrin regime.

The ministers cashiered United Nations and other relief agencies for providing aid to the Heng Samrin regime which they claim has been used for developmental and infrastructural purposes, and called for a more effective monitoring of the aid distribution.

Linking the Vietnamese thrust into Kampuchea with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the ASEAN ministers called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country.

On other international issues, the ministers again condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, which they had denounced in a joint statement issued here on the eve of the meeting.

Referring to economic problems, which took up one-half of the 15-page communique, the ministers expressed concern over the worsening international economic situation which shows no prospect of immediate recovery.

Registering their "deep disappointment" over the impasse in the North-South dialogue, the ministers urged developed countries to exercise "political will to immediately launch the global negotiations in order to expedite international economic recovery and the establishment of the new international economic order."

The ministers viewed with dismay the continuing trend towards protectionism and called for the practice of free trade in the world market.

The economy of the five ASEAN countries is heavily dependent on the export of primary and manufactured goods.

The ministers welcomed the Philippine's offer to host the headquarters of the common fund which is to finance the various commodity agreements.

They noted with satisfaction that the ASEAN member nations had stepped up their cooperation which had resulted in greater intra-ASEAN trade and industrial complementation projects. The number of items under the ASEAN preferential trading arrangement has increased to 8,563 with plans to add about 1,000 items annually.

Discussing energy problems, the ministers welcomed the moves towards finding alternative sources of energy and energy conservation. In this context they welcomed the decision to establish a coal information centre in Thailand.

Touching on ASEAN's dialogue with third countries, the ministers said market access has "not been up to expectations" though progress in most areas has been satisfactory.

They called on dialogue countries to extend more meaningful cooperation particularly in the following agreed sectors: market access, shipping, energy, transfer of technology, and commodities and international economic issues.

These points will be stressed by the ministers during their talks tomorrow and Friday with their counterparts from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the European Economic Community.

ASEAN's expanded contact with Third World organisations such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Pacific Forum and the Andean Pact was welcomed.

They agreed to examine Malaysia's proposal to revamp the free enterprise system.

The ministers announced the appointment of 52-year-old Chan Kai Yau of Singapore as the new Secretary General of the Jakarta-based ASEAN Secretariat.

The next ASEAN foreign ministers meeting will be held in Bangkok in June 1983.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Artists Perform

SK152315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country, appreciated the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of June 15.

Invited to see the performance were head of the delegation Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and members of the delegation.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Tae Pyong-yol and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, members of the WPK Central Committee; Lieutenant Generals of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol; working people in the city and soldiers of the People's Army.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance Comrade Geng Biao, together with Comrade O Kuk-yol, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Mangyongdae Tour

SK152319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, visited Mangyongdae on the morning of June 15.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation was met in front of the native house of President Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

While being briefed on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests went round historical mementoes in the native house and historic sites on Mangyong hill. The guests posed for a photograph in front of the native house.

Comrade Geng Biao said: Simple mementoes in this not big native house carry great significance in educating the people. In China there is an old saying that when one sees a river, he thinks of its fountainhead and when one drinks water of a well, he thinks of its sinker. The victory of the Korean revolution and the happiness of the Korean people today have their origin in that they have the wise leader.

Then the delegation visited the Kim Il-song Military University. Waving flowers, students, teachers and their families warmly welcomed the delegation. The guests were met by Colonel General Choe In-tok, member of the WPK Central Committee, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

A welcome function took place at the university. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played. Comrade Geng Biao, together with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the university. The guests went round educational facilities of the university and watched the military training of students. In the afternoon the delegation visited the Arch of Triumph and the Grand Peoples Study House.

O Chin-u Pays Return Call

SK152342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of peoples armed forces, on June 15 paid a return call on Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, who is heading the military delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol and Vice-Minister of peoples armed forces Comrade Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol and KPA Major General Choe Sang-uk, members of the WPK Central Committee; and KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there were deputy head of the delegation Comrade Liang Biye, member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and members of the delegation Comrade Wang Zhengzhu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the CPLA, and Comrade Gao Houliang, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and Air Force political commissar of the CPLA, Comrade Li Junyan, deputy political commissar of the Navy of the CPLA, Comrade Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Units of the CPLA, and others. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION FROM SHANGHAI ARRIVES

SK151558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- A Shanghai Municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Dachan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, arrived in Pyongyang on June 15 by train.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

JOURNALISTS UNION DELEGATION OFF TO PRC

SK151552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left here today by plane for a visit to China.

KWP FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

SK151623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Pak Yong-sok, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home on June 15 by air from China.

It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET ENVOY ARRANGES PRESS CONFERENCE

SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to Korea, called a press conference at his embassy on June 15 in connection with the May, 1982, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Present on the occasion were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of different embassies here.

G.A. Kriulin addressed the press conference.

HO TAM ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA, MEETS WITH KAUNDA

Delegation's Arrival 11 Jun

SK121515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Lusaka on June 11 for a visit to the Republic of Zambia, according to a report.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by A.G. Zulu, secretary of state for national defence and security of Zambia, and leading officials of the Foreign Ministry.

They stopped over in Berlin on their way to Zambia. They were met and seen off at the airport by the secretary of state and first vice-minister of the foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic

Visit With Kaunda 12 Jun

SK142222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, who is visiting Zambia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on June 12, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

Noting the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Zambia and Korea, he declared that the Zambian Government and himself fully supported the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country divided by outside forces. He said he was convinced that the Korean people would certainly realise the national reunification program under the wise leadership of the great His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, Chai Hwa-sop, Korean ambassador to Zambia, A.G. Zulu, secretary of state for defence and security, and the presidents special advisor for political affairs and the presidents special advisor for the press of Zambia.

Returns to DPRK

SK160444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home yesterday by air from his visit to the Republic of Zambia.

He had also paid an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and participated in the foreign ministers conference of the Coordinating Committee of nonaligned countries held in Cuba at the head of the DPRK delegation.

He and his party were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravsek, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin to our country.

The special envoy of the great leader left Lusaka on June 14 upon conclusion of his Zambian visit. He was farewelled at the airport by A.G. Zulu, secretary of the state for defense and security of Zambia, and leading officials of the Foreign Ministry. Among the farewell-bidders were also Korean Ambassador to Zambia Chae Hwa-sop and embassy officials.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS CASTRO SYMPATHY MESSAGE

SK151610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of sympathy on June 14 to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in connection with big damages caused by the recent hurricane and flood in various areas of Cuba.

The message reads: Upon hearing the news that big damages were caused by the recent hurricane and flood in various areas of your country, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the revolutionary Government of Cuba and the population of the afflicted areas.

I believe that the fraternal Cuban people under the correct leadership of the communist party and the revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by you will speedily recover from the damages by the hurricane and stabilize the life of the population of the afflicted areas.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES REPLY FROM SFRY'S PLANINC

SK160832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Milka Planinc in reply to his message of greetings sent to her on her election as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Availing herself of the opportunity, she expressed in the message the deep conviction, in the name of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on her own behalf, that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, socialist and non-aligned, would continue to develop and expand successfully in the future, too.

VRPR DENOUNCES TRIAL OF PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK160341 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 14 June, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held an opening session for the trial for 16 persons, including Kim Hyon-chang and Father Choe Ki-sik, who were illegally arrested and indicted on charges of involvement in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

In the midst of a tight police cordon placed around the court from early in the morning, and with the roads blocked by a large number of policemen, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan group read the indictment according to a scenario it had written.

From the beginning of the opening session of the trial, the prosecutor's office made various attempts to prove that those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center are pro-communist and that they have planned to overthrow the government.

This game of trial by the Chon Tu-hwan group is an intolerable criminal act to obliterate the people's aspirations for independence and the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by brutally punishing the students and religionists who joined in the righteous anti-U.S. and patriotic struggle on charges of violating the national security laws.

As you may know, the 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an explosion of our people's frustration and anger toward the U.S. aggressors. The students' acts of disseminating leaflets urging the United States to leave this country and give up its attempts to enslave South Korea and of setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan -- a U.S. institute to instill American thoughts and culture into South Korea -- were just and patriotic deeds which represented the will and aspirations of the masses of all strata.

The history of the illegal and forcible occupation of South Korea for 37 years by the U.S. imperialists clearly shows that, contrary to their claims of being friends and aid-givers to the Korean people, they are plunderers, aggressors and the declared enemy of our people.

It is the United States which ruthlessly trampled upon our people's human rights and blocked our nation's social democratization and independent and peaceful reunification. It is also the United States which has brought all kinds of misery, pain and calamities to our people.

If the United States has ever protected and helped somebody, it was the fascist ruling systems and fascist dictators over successive generations, which it protected and backed by bayonets to maintain its colonial rule in South Korea.

As is well known, it was the United States which put the fascist maniac in the presidency and, 2 years ago, instigated and assisted the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group to ruthlessly massacre the people and students in Kwangju, who called for democracy and reunification, and submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood.

The history of 37 years shows that we cannot hope for social democratization of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and that our people's misery and sufferings will continue if the U.S. aggressors remain in this land. For this reason, the patriotic masses of all strata are now continuing a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the slogans of independence.

The 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a righteous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation which reflected the firm will and aspiration of the people, who are determined to achieve without fail the cause of independence and democratic reunification by driving out the U.S. aggressors from this land.

Naturally, their patriotic deeds should never be the subject of suppression. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, has illegally arrested and imprisoned those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center, subjecting them to torture and repression. Now the ring is trying to punish them with all sorts of fascist evil laws by trying them in courts.

This is a challenge and an intolerable criminal act to our masses hoping for the independence and democracy and reunification of the fatherland, as well as a challenge to public opinion at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring can never thwart the people's aspirations for independence, no matter what brutal suppression it may employ, nor can it obliterate the struggle against outside forces and dictatorial ruling and for democracy and national salvation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at the trend of times advancing along the road of anti-U.S. independence, act judiciously and stop the trial immediately. It should release those who were involved in arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and are illegally imprisoned and all other political prisoners without condition and without any delay. It should step down from power as demanded unanimously by the people.

SOUTH ARRESTS KYONGHUI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK160437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on June 15 arrested Mun Yang-su and Song Ha-sok, students of University for Foreign Studies in Seoul, by invoking the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report.

Mun Yang-su reportedly scattered anti-"government" leaflets at noon on June 10 in front of the social science hall and played the leading part in the demonstration and Song Ha-sok entered Kyonghui University with over 40 fellow students at around 14:30 on the same day and staged a demonstration.

The fascist clique arrested Kim Won-chin and two other students who took part in the demonstration together with Song Ha-sok and penalized them through a "summary trial" on June 14.

CPRF SCORES CHON CRACKDOWN ON STUDENTS

SK141038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on June 13 made public Information No. 221 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for cracking down more frantically upon South Korean students in an attempt to bar their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

The information recalls that on June 8 the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique harshly suppressed the students of Yonsei University in Seoul who rose up in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration and arrested several of them and on June 10 they fell upon students of Seoul University of Foreign Studies and arrested one of them when they turned out in a demonstration, shouting the anti-"government" slogans.

Stating that all this is another unpardonable reactionary offensive, the information goes on to say: By barring the patriotic action of the students of boiling blood and detaining progressive students behind bars, the Chon Tu-hwan group is desperately trying to break the daily growing anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship spirit in South Korea and prop up the military fascist ruling system in its crisis, but to no avail.

Convinced through their experiences that way of ending the colonial rule of the United States and destroying the fascist dictatorial system is the only true road of bringing the dawn of independence, democracy and reunification, the South Korean students and people will never lower the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle which they have already letted.

WALKER COMMENTS ATTACKED IN JAPANESE JOURNAL

SK152310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA) -- The May issue of the magazine "SEKAI" published in Japan carried an article on the big stir caused by impudent utterances of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Recalling that more than 2,000 workers and students assembled recently at the East Gate Catholic Church in Seoul and sharply denounced the insulting remarks of the U.S. ambassador, the magazine notes that his wordings have become a controversial political problem in South Korea.

The magazine says: Walker is now offering a base excuse for his outburst branding the dissidents as "insolent fellows", protesting that "he did not say that, but the paper made a mistake," and he "only said that those words were talked among South Korean taxi chauffeurs."

Walker wanted to meet South Korean churchmen to offer this excuse, but was coldly spurned and met with angry accusation and protest from young people, says the magazine. It continues: All this only gave rise to fiercer anti-U.S. sentiments. The families of detainees in South Korea recently published a statement, saying "This is an insult to our entire nation." Such confrontation will continue.

INCREASED IRON ORE, IRON, STEEL OUTPUT NOTED

SK151058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA) -- The Korean iron and steel makers are reporting innovations in production.

According to figures available at the Ministry of Metal Industry, the output of steel showed a gain of 19.8 percent, rolled steel 20.4 percent, seamless pipe 30 percent and wire rope 29.1 percent in the first five months of this year above last year's same period.

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant, has largely increased the capacity of iron and steel production by completing the reconstruction and expansion project of its furnace No 2 and rebuilding the cyclic calcining oven into a continuous one. The workers there are overfulfilling their daily quotas by increasing the number of teeming.

The Hwanghae Iron Works has scored new success in iron and steel production through the maximum raise of the utility rate of its existing equipment. The furnacemen are boosting steel output by applying a furnace operating method suitable to the raw materials and cutting the time of a heat.

The Kangson and Songjin Steel Works and other iron and steel works are fully meeting the nation's growing demand for irons and steels by effecting an upswing in production.

Production is on the rise at the iron ore mines under the Ministry of Metal Industry. The Musan, Ullily, Chaeryong, Tokhyon and other mines are topping their iron ore production plans by actively introducing large-size, modernized and high-speed mining equipment and diversifying transport. The iron ore output under the ministry in the first five months of this year was 22.3 percent up on the like period last year.

The metallurgical industry of Korea, depending on its own solid raw material and fuel bases, is making a vigorous advance towards a 15 million-ton goal of steel, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

BETTER ECONOMIC GUIDANCE, MANAGEMENT SOUGHT

SK151332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 14 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 15 June editorial: "Let Us Conduct Proper Economic Guidance and Industrial Management"]

[Text] One of the important things needed in order to attain the 10 long-range goals of the socialist construction of the party and to wage the struggle to accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule is to further improve economic guidance and industrial management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully attain the long-range goals of the socialist construction, economic guidance and industrial management must be further improved.

It is an inevitable requirement for the socialist economic development to further improve economic guidance and industrial management.

As the economic construction develops to a higher stage, the scale of the economy expands and the relations among plants and enterprises become closer and more complicated. Under these circumstances, meticulous industrial activities should be made to more effectively utilize manpower, facilities, materials and money and to ensure a rapid growth in production.

What guarantees the rapid growth is the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management. In particular, today, we face the heavy task of providing a firm guarantee for implementing the great program which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his historic political speech and for properly waging the battle of this year to accomplish the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The further improvement of economic guidance and industrial management is a key to successful attainment of the great long-range goals, which will provide an opportunity to make a turn in accelerating the final victory of socialism and improving the people's living.

Today, the revolutionary zeal of the working people, who have turned out to uphold the party's appeal for making this year a most splendid year in the history of our fatherland, is very high.

Only if proper economic guidance and industrial management are conducted, will the elevated revolutionary zeal of the people bear a good fruit and not only will the targets for the first half of the year but also the targets for the entire year be attained ahead of schedule.

The functionaries and working people must be fully aware that the improvement of the economic guidance and industrial management is a very important question to respond to the party's call for making a decisive turn in the economic work this year. In this regard, they must exert utmost efforts.

To improve economic guidance and industrial management, the responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries must be further enhanced. With great trust in the economic guidance functionaries, our party has assigned them to important revolutionary posts. The economic guidance functionaries are those who stand on the front line in the work of improving economic guidance and industrial management.

Only when the economic guidance functionaries uphold with all their heart the party's call for making a turn in the economic guidance work and, with a lofty sense of responsibility, make sincere efforts to improve it, can the economic guidance work and industrial management be further improved in accordance with the intent of the party.

In planning and organizing production and rendering guidance, the functionaries must adopt an attitude worthy of masters who would assume responsibility for everything. They must conduct meticulous industrial management in accordance with the Tae'an work system and carry out to the bitter end the work put forth by the policy of the party.

In this regard, the economic guidance functionaries must become acquainted with the prevailing situation. By staying in the office, they would gain nothing. And, when they go down to where their subordinates are, they must penetrate them. Otherwise, nothing would be gained.

The people are teachers. Concerning the potential for growth in production and pending problems, the people know better. And, the production workers are most familiar with the way to improve the industrial management.

The economic guidance functionaries must penetrate the people, work with them, listen to them and solve the problems competently.

The regularization of industrial management is an important requirement for the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management. Under the leadership of the party, in a manner of setting examples and universalizing them, we have gained precious experience in the regularization of industrial management.

Our experience shows that the regularization of industrial management is in accordance with the basic principle of the socialist economic system established and based on collectivism and is a way of maximizing production through the scientific operation of plants and enterprises.

The functionaries must consider the regularization of industrial management as a fundamental question for the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management and the implementation of the Tae'an work system and organize all industrial activities to this end.

The regulations and rules of the socialist economic management are for the purpose of regularizing industrial management and are the action programs to be implemented by the functionaries and working people. The functionaries and working people must get acquainted with the regulations and rules of industrial management and make it a habit to observe them under all circumstances. Setting an example at a unit and universalizing it is a superior working method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and still maintained by our party.

The sectors of the national economy must make further improvement at their model units and make others emulate them. By so doing, they must further upgrade the level of the regularization of industrial management of plants and enterprises.

One of the important questions in the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management is to display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. The reality in which the new industrial guidance system is brilliantly implemented and its vitality is fully displayed shows that the system is indeed a most superior industrial guidance system of our times which correctly meshes the guidance of the central government with the local creativity and enables us to thoroughly implement the Tae'an work system. By thoroughly implementing the new industrial guidance system, the functionaries must fully display its superiority. In implementing the new industrial guidance system, the economic guidance committees of the provinces and the economic guidance organs of the state have an important mission.

If the economic guidance organs of all echelons fail in accomplishing their missions, the superiority of the guidance system cannot be fully displayed, no matter how good it may be. The economic guidance organs of the state must intensify their functions in conformity with their missions.

In particular, the economic guidance committees of the provinces, as the economic guidance organs of the state which are functioning at production sites, must take control of the plants and enterprises of the provinces and work out concrete plans in parallel with the situation and in accordance with the requirement of the policy of unified and detailed planning. They must be fully aware of the situation of their subordinates and swiftly solve the problems.

At the same time, the functionaries of the economic guidance committees of the provinces must take command of the struggle to implement the economic policy of the party. They must not try to turn the given task over to someone else but make efforts to work out measures to help their subordinates accomplish the task.

In addition, they must see to it that people, while concentrating on the work of accomplishing the tasks of the provinces, do not violate the regulations of cooperative production.

With bold operation, competent command and vigorous political work, the functionaries of the economic guidance committees of the provinces must carry out the production organizational work and the guidance work to attain the economic targets of the provinces.

In implementing the new industrial guidance system, the committees and ministries of the state administration council have great and heavy tasks.

As the role of the economic guidance committees of the provinces is further enhanced, the committees and ministries of the Administration Council must render more help to them and guarantee cooperative production and material supply.

At the same time, they must establish a firm discipline so that authoritarianism may not appear at the lower units. They must work out timely measures so that the sectors and units of the national economy may attain their daily targets without fail.

In particular, emphasis must be placed on the chemical, metallurgical, coal and other material industries to make an epochal progress in the industries.

The party organizations and the three-revolution team members must consider the improvement of economic guidance and industrial management as an important task of policy and properly lead the economic guidance functionaries and working people so that they may fully display the lofty sense of responsibility and the revolutionary zeal in the work.

By thoroughly responding to the party's militant call for improving economic guidance and industrial management, the economic guidance functionaries must fully display the superiority of the socialist economic management system and the might of the self-reliant national economy of our country.

BRIEFS

DPRK FILM SHOW -- Pyongyang, June 15 -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 14 arranged a film show for foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang. Seeing the movies with them was Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs. They saw the Korean feature film "Star of Korea" (parts 4, 5, 6). [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

RICH HARVEST OF SEAWEED -- Pyongyang, June 14 -- The picking of Undaria Pinnatifida and tangle is now in full swing in the sea off North Hamgyong Province. Their harvest is unusually high this year. The harvest till a recent date is 50 percent higher than last year's corresponding period. In order to expand the area of shallow sea culture farms, the province carried out last year a survey of suitable coastal sea through a mass movement. This helped markedly increase the province's area of culture farms. This year the province foresees an increase of more than 60 percent above last year in the production of Undaria Pinnatifida and tangle. Those seaweeds of the province with a long coastline are noted for their good quality. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 14 Jun 82 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, June 15 -- The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Chang-yong returned home by plane on June 14 after attending the 19th Congress of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria, the 19th Congress of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the 11th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Czechoslovakia. A.V. Dokukin, vice-chairman of the Organisational Committee of the International Mining Congress and director of the Skochinski Central Mining Institute of the Soviet Union, an Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Prof. and Dr. Ali Ashraf, dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Jamia Millia Islamia University of India, a Swedish delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Lars Kling, chairman of the Study Group of Korean History and Chuche Idea of Malmo and a "Sofia Soloists" Chamber Ensemble of Bulgaria headed by Stancho Stankov, first deputy general director of the Central Directorate of International Cultural Activities of the Bulgarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air. In the evening the Ministry of Culture and arts hosted a reception for the "Sofia Soloists" Chamber Ensemble of Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS -- Pyongyang, June 15 -- A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Hyong-chin, director of the Propaganda Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; a delegation of Korean scientists in Japan headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the Educational Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; a delegation of supporters of Choson University headed by Pyon Chang-il, deputy director general of the Konghwa Hospital under Chongnyon; a delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Osaka, Japan, headed by Chi Kun-su, vice-chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan; and the 98th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Chong-son, a section chief of the Finance Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, arrived here yesterday by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. Earlier, on June 13, Sin Hong-sik, chairman of the Korean Scholarship Association, arrived here. The delegations and visiting group arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on June 13. The 38th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yi Yong-won, permanent director of the Council of Choson University, arrived there by the same ship. The administration council arranged a party for them that day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

CHON, PARTY HEADS MEET; CABINET CHANGES POSSIBLE

SK161102 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday hinted that he might replace some more Cabinet members in connection with the recent curb loan scandal, Press Secretary Hwang Son-pil said.

Chon said he retained some ministers considered morally responsible for the scandal in order to settle the affair as soon as possible. There was a Cabinet reshuffle in the wake of the scandal but most economic portfolios were not affected.

Chon expressed his intentions in a meeting with the top leaders from the ruling and opposition parties at a luncheon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. The move was apparently designed to strengthen confidence in the government in the wake of the scandal.

During the meeting which lasted more than three hours, Chon also said he would consider lifting the ban on the political activities of former politicians "gradually and in due course," as he sees fit.

Chairman Yi Chae-hyong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, President Yu Chi-song of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party and President Kim Chong-chol of the opposition Korea National Party attended the meeting which was proposed initially by Yu during a recent press conference in which he called for various government measures to deal with the aftermath of the scandal.

Hwang said those present at the meeting agreed that all Koreans should unite to overcome difficulties now facing the country and make a fresh start.

According to the press secretary, the political leaders exchanged views on a wide range of state affairs, including the current economic situation. During the meeting, Chon also made it clear that he would not seek another term after the current seven-year term ends in 1987.

He said, "One who enjoys power might think a life time is too short a period, but he who wants to devote himself to serve and sacrifice for the people would feel a seven-year term as a tiring period". "And I would be in no mood to serve any longer even though others might want me to stay on," Chon was quoted as saying.

Yu also recommended that the government invigorate the activities of the National Assembly, lay a foundation for the peaceful transfer of power and ensure that self-autonomy for provincial governments is realized.

Huh Hwa-pyong, senior presidential secretary for political affairs and Kim Chae-il, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs were also present at the meeting.

PROSECUTION DEMANDS JAIL TERM FOR KWANGJU ARSONIST

SK160346 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On 15 June, Prosecutor (Yim Si-kyun) of the Public Security Department, of the Seoul District prosecutor's office, demanded 10-years imprisonment for defendant Chong Sun-chol, arsonist at the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center, on charges of setting fire to an existing building and violating martial law.

The prosecution also demanded a 4-year jail term for defendant Pak Ke-tong, who was arrested and indicted for masterminding behind the scenes the Koryo University students' turmoil at the beginning of 1980, on charges of violating martial law.

They were sought by the authorities in June 1980. Since then, they had attempted to stow away to Japan and then had hidden themselves before their arrest as suspects in the arson case at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center.

The sentencing trial for them will be held at 1000 on 5 July at the 14th Collegiate Court presided over by Judge (Kim Hon-mok) of the Seoul District Criminal Court.

SINMUN CITES EXPERTS ON UNREST IN NORTH

SK150930 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent Pak Hwa-chin from Tokyo]

[Excerpts] Rumors prevail in Japanese political circles and among specialists on North Korea that the recent trend in North Korea is unusual and that something has happened there. Japanese press circles, including the NHK broadcast station and the KYODO press agency, which both sent reporters to North Korea on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, have rendered unusually low-key reportage on North Korea. Following TONGIL ILBO's repeated reports disclosing the internal situation in North Korea, citing information obtained from high-ranking Chongnyon officers who had visited North Korea, the North Korean puppets, with a clumsy excuse, have canceled on four occasions the scheduled visits to Pyongyang of pro-North Korean Japanese politicians, creating a suspicion that the North Korean domestic situation is unusual.

Kamada Mitsudo, specialist on North Korean affairs from Tokyo SHINBUN, said: North Korea considers Japanese politician's visit to Pyongyang undesirable because it sees them as different from Westerners in discovering something linked to Kim Chong-il's succession to power.

Tamaki Moto, renowned Japanese specialist on North Korean affairs, said that North Korea's recent cancellation of the Japanese politician's scheduled visit to Pyongyang can be construed as a retaliation for Japan's past refusal to grant Hyon Chun-kuk entry into Japan and for the recent visit to Seoul by Tagawa Seiichi, chairman of the New Liberal Club. He added that this cancellation appears to be the result of North Korea's evaluation of the visit of Japanese politicians to Pyongyang as unfavorable under circumstances in which the discord of views still exists in North Korea in connection with the succession issue involving Kim Chong-il.

He said that Japanese reporters, including those from NHK, who had visited Pyongyang on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, failed to meet Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and found that North Korean newspapers and radios were conducting campaigns on a large scale for the purpose of Kim Chong-il's succession to power. They interpreted this as an indication that the hereditary issue involving Kim Chong-il still has not been settled. He said that this situation can be linked to recent unusual events in North Korea.

Japanese specialists on North Korea have shown deep interest in TONGIL ILBO's report on internal rebellions in North Korea, citing information sources from Chongnyon leaders. Some of these specialists say that the large-scale purge of opponents in the party and the army by Kim Chong-il and his followers have met unexpectedly fierce resistance.

While refusing to disclose the name of the person concerned and citing reliable information, TONGIL ILBO reported that the son of a repatriated Chongnyon executive member has been captured and shot to death while trying to escape to Japan by boat, unable to withstand severe oppression. These specialists said that, judging from these facts, the North Korean people's resistance to the plan for having Kim Chong-il succeed to power is unexpectedly great.

ROK-ZAIRE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 9 JUN

SK100207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 5

["Text" of joint communique issued 9 June by Governments of Republic of Korea and Zaire]

[Text] 1. H.E. the president of the Republic of Zaire was accompanied by an important delegation including:

- (1) Mr. Yoka Mangono, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation,
- (2) Mr. Seti Yale, special adviser to the president,
- (3) Mrs. Ekila Liyondo, member of the Executive Committee of the M.P.R. and secretary general for the feminine condition,
- (4) Mr. Bokana W'ondangela, commissioner general for planning,
- (5) Mr. Niny Mayidika Ngimbi, director of the Bureau of the President-Founder of the M.P.R., president of the republic,
- (6) Mr. Lombo lo-Mangamanga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Korea,
- (7) Mr. Nakema Iloo, principal adviser to the president of the republic,
- (8) Mr. Nyiwa Mobutu, ambassador at large,
- (9) Mr. Nzungu, adviser to president of the republic,
- (10) Mr. Basele, ambassador, principal adviser for foreign affairs and international cooperation,
- (11) Mr. Ngandu Mualaba, ambassador, director for America, Asia and Middle East,
- (12) Mr. Mibulumukini Na Mbeka, principal adviser to the commissioner general for planning,
- (13) Mr. Bosekota W'atshia, adviser to the commissioner general for planning, and other senior officials of the Government of the Republic of Zaire.

2. During this visit, H.E. President Chon awarded the Grand Order of Mugunghwa to H.E. the President of the Republic of Zaire and Mrs. Mobutu Sese Seko. In return, H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko conferred the Grand National Order of the Leopard on H.E. the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Chon. H.E. the President and Mrs. Mobutu Sese Seko laid a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldiers in the national cemetery.

H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko was accorded an honorary doctor's degree in political science at Seoul National University. He also visited the industrial complexes and ROK army units.

3. The two heads of state discussed matters of mutual concern in a sincere and cordial atmosphere. Concerning the bilateral relations, they expressed their satisfaction on the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. They agreed to do their best with a view to reinforcing these relations for the mutual interests of their peoples.

4. H.E. President Chon referring to the Korean question, explained the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Korea to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and to realize peaceful reunification of Korea, in particular, his proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation.

H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko, highly appreciating the efforts and initiatives of the Republic of Korea to consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula, expressed his support of the reunification policy of H.E. President Chon.

5. The two heads of state, sharing the view that the Korean question should be resolved without outside interference and by peaceful means through dialogue fostering national reconciliation and consensus, agreed to closely cooperate with each other in international fora including the summit conferences of the nonaligned countries for the realization of these objectives.
6. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed his admiration for the remarkable progress achieved by the Republic of Korea in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields under the leadership of H.E. President Chon. H.E. President Chon paid high tribute to the efforts being exerted by the Zairian people for the maintenance and consolidation of the national unity, social progress and economic development accomplished under the able leadership of H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko and in conformity with the philosophy of the Zairian 'authenticity'.
7. The two presidents reviewed the international situation, particularly the recent developments in Asia and Africa. In this regard, they expressed their firm belief that the respect for the principles of national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations and the renouncement of use of force is essential to the maintenance of international peace and security.
8. The two heads of state, reaffirming the policy of their governments to oppose all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism, expressed their disapproval of apartheid being exercised in South Africa and reiterated their support to the pertinent resolutions of the Organization for the African Unity, the movement of the nonaligned countries and the United Nations, in particular, Resolution 435 of the Security Council for the early realization of the independence of Namibia.
9. The two heads of state exchanged views on the initiatives for their governments for reinforcing their economic independence and securing self-sufficiency of the people.
10. Considering that the cooperation among developing countries must be developed and further reinforced for the interest of their peoples, the two heads of state charged their competent ministers to study and promote the ways and means susceptible to stimulate and encourage the cooperation between the Republic of Zaire and the Republic of Korea.
11. In this sense, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the three agreements, signed in 1981 between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire, namely the general convention on the economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, the commercial agreement and the cultural cooperation, the commercial agreement and the cultural agreement, which, through their immediate application, must materialize the cooperation that is enormously desired. In this context, the other two agreements, namely the agreement on the maritime transportation and the agreement on the promotion and the protection of investments, are requested with much interests to be signed.
12. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko extended his congratulations on the selection of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympic games and wished that the 1988 Olympiad would be a successful event. H.E. President Chon affirmed that the Korean Government and people would do their best in order to make it a festival for the promotion of understanding and friendship among all the nations of the world in accordance with the spirit of the Olympic games.
13. The two heads of state confirmed with satisfaction that the visit of H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko to the Republic of Korea greatly contributed to the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and to deepening the mutual understanding between the two peoples.
14. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed, on behalf of his spouse and his suite, his profound gratitude to H.E. President Chon and to the government and people of the Republic of Korea for their warm and friendly reception and hospitality accorded to them during their trip to the Republic of Korea. H.E. President Mobutu Sese Seko cordially reiterated his invitation to H.E. President Chon to visit the Republic of Zaire in the near future. H.E. President Chon accepted it with gratitude.

AUSTRALIA PLEDGES STEADY MINERAL EXPORTS

SK160140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- Korea will upgrade its trade with Australia in the field of mineral resources in line with agreements reached at the third Korean-Australian Resources Cooperation Council meeting in Canberra June 7-9.

An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Wednesday that during the three-day meeting, Australia pledged to continue to supply Korea with necessary mineral resources at moderate and reasonable prices, and welcomed Korea's participation in natural resources development in the form of joint ventures without discrimination.

Australia will double the coal handling capacity of its New Castle Port by 1984 to speed up coal exports to Korea, solve problems arising from demurrages of Korean ships and promote technical assistance by training Korean technicians in oil prospecting and other mineral resources developments.

The Korean Government will extend administrative and financial support to Daewoo, Samsung and Posco, Korean firms now negotiating for the development of Australian iron ores and coal mines in joint ventures, according to the official.

At present, three Korean firms are engaged in joint venture coal development projects -- Posco at the Mr. Thorley Mine and Hyundai and Daesung at the Drayton Coal Mine.

PREMIER-LED MISSION TO LEAVE FOR SAUDI ARABIA

SK160107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to dispatch special eight-member presidential delegation led by Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun to Saudi Arabia to express condolence over the death of King Khaled and congratulations on the accession of new King Fahd to the throne.

The mission will leave here Friday and arrive in Saudi Arabia Saturday, according to Chong Yon-chun, chief press secretary for the premier.

Members of the special delegation will include Korean Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Chang Ye-chun; Energy-Resources Minister Yi Son-ki; Kim Chae-ik, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; and Cho Yong-kil, secretary general to the premier.

On their way home, they will have talks with high-ranking officials of Arab countries on increased cooperation in the construction field between Korea and the oil-rich states and visit Korean construction sites to encourage workers there.

They are scheduled to return around June 24. The government also decided to hoist flags at half-mast at administrative offices in Seoul today to express condolence over the death of King Khaled.

KHMER ROUGE, KPNLF REACH POWER-SHARING AGREEMENT

BK160600 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 16 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge government has finally reached agreement on power-sharing within a proposed coalition of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean groups, diplomatic sources said today.

The breakthrough came at a high-level meeting last weekend between the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), led by former Premier Son Sann.

According to two well-informed diplomats, an agreement drawn up at that meeting provides for former Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the third group in the proposed alliance, to become president of Democratic Kampuchea, the official name of the deposed but United Nations-recognized government.

Khmer Rouge Prime Minister Khieu Samphan would become vice president in charge of foreign affairs, while Son Sann would be premier, the sources said.

It was understood that the Khmer Rouge had settled on having Khieu Samphan in charge of foreign affairs after the KPNLF steadfastly refused the creation of a separate portfolio for Ieng Sary, current Khmer Rouge foreign minister.

The KPNLF, the largest non-communist resistance group, has long opposed Ieng Sary on grounds that he was closely associated with the ousted government's brutal rule from April 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded and set up a client government in Phnom Penh in January 1979.

The diplomats said the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge had also agreed on setting up four "coordinating committees" to handle day-to-day affairs for the future alliance.

There would be separate committees to handle defense, health and social affairs, education and culture, and lastly, finance, the sources said.

There was no immediate confirmation of the pact from either of the two groups, but both have repeatedly stressed their interest in forming a coalition.

Prince Sihanouk, for his part, has maintained that he is posing no conditions for entering a tripartite coalition and is ready to assume the president's job as head of state.

It was understood the "coordinating committees," set up instead of normal cabinet portfolios, would make their decisions by consensus and apparently be tripartite bodies.

The agreement came shortly after Son Sann dropped his long-standing demand to control the majority of posts in a coalition he was entering highly reluctantly.

He did so under pressure from many anti-Soviet states, including the United States, China, and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Last week, Son Sann's KPNLF announced it had accepted four key "principles" laid down by the Khmer Rouge as a pre-condition to setting up an alliance. These were tripartism, non-predominance of any of the factions, consensus in decision-making and retention of the "legitimacy and framework" of Democratic Kampuchea, the deposed Khmer Rouge state.

Analysts cautioned that even if an agreement had been reached, it was unlikely to have any early effect on the ground, where 150,000-200,000 battle-hardened Vietnamese troops are protecting the hand-picked government they installed in Phnom Penh in January, 1979.

In the short term, the goal of the coalition would be to submerge within itself the identity of the Khmer Rouge, villified internationally for their brutal rule from 1975 to 1979.

The coalition project has been meticulously nurtured by the United States and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

ASEAN foreign ministers, who were winding up their annual meeting in Singapore today, may give more details of the reported breakthrough during a scheduled news conference this afternoon, analysts said.

Representatives of the Khmer Rouge were not immediately available for comment.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS MEDALS ON PRK LEADERS

BK130627 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 14 May decided to confer medals "for the consolidation of the brotherhood in arms" [fraternite d'armes] on the leaders of the PRK.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, were presented with these high Soviet distinctions for their "contribution to the cause of strengthening global peace and their achievements in the consolidation of the brotherhood in arms and military cooperation between the USSR and the socialist and other friendly states."

MINISTER BOU THANG VISITS TROOPS IN KONG PISEI

BK160549 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jun (SPK) -- Defense Minister Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Monday 14 June paid a visit to combatants of a unit in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province, 50 km west of Phnom Penh.

Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Political Department, accompanied Minister Bou Thang.

Minister Bou Thang praised the combatants for their success in providing security for the population. During the past 6 months, through their agitation work they succeeded in bringing back to reason 284 misled people. The unit helped the population in production work and in building houses and roads.

Bou Thang urged to them to take good care of the bonds of solidarity with the population, to expand and consolidate the local forces and to strengthen international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam.

The delegation visited armored units on the same day.

POST: KHMER COALITION 'CLOSER THAN EVER'

BK160111 Bangkok POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[By Alan Dawson and Banyat Thasaniyawet]

[Text] Kampuchean rebels have moved closer than ever before in recent days to forming their long-sought coalition against the Hanoi-installed regime in Phnom Penh, diplomatic and other sources said yesterday.

The sources said only one issue remained to be settled among the three major groups struggling to set up a united political organisation, but one described it as "an important and troublesome final detail."

The Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of Son Sann have spent the last few days locked in debate over who would control the foreign ministry of a new Democratic Kampuchea administration.

But negotiators have reached agreement on the top leadership, which would make Prince Norodom Sihanouk the president, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan the vice president and Son Sann the prime minister of a coalition, the sources said.

The Khmer Rouge at first insisted that their current Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary keep his titles and powers in any new government, but the KPNLF flatly refused this. Son Sann wanted to be foreign minister as well as prime minister.

The sources said the KPNLF, recognising overwhelming Khmer Rouge military superiority, wanted to control the only other important government portfolio, in order to be able to speak for the resistance at the United Nations and other foreign forums.

At the last report, control of the foreign ministry was the final stumbling block between the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF to an announcement that agreement on a coalition had been reached, the sources said.

Negotiations were said to have been conducted mainly through a senior, experienced Thai military officer respected by both major resistance groups, sources said. The Thai Foreign Ministry had earlier bowed out of the talks after the failure to convince China to help ease Khmer Rouge intransigence.

Apart from the leadership, negotiators representing the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and Sihanouk also reached agreement on setting up three "committees" to take the place of what normally would be cabinet ministers.

In this formula, cabinet decisions would be reached after discussions and agreement among the co-equal representatives of the three resistance groups. The sources said they were surprised that the Khmer Rouge agreed to put the coalition's defence ministry under such a committee, since virtually all fighting soldiers are loyal to the pro-communist group.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source said that a summit meeting of the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions might be held in Kuala Lumpur, instead of in Geneva as earlier suggested by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The source said both the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge had agreed on Kuala Lumpur as the venue of the summit and they would notify the prince who is now in Pyongyang about their proposed site.

OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT GENEVA ILO CONFERENCE

BK160901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] On 10 June, at the 66th meeting of the UN International Labor Organization [ILO] in Geneva, Switzerland, Nguyen Van Diep, deputy minister of labor and head of the SRV delegation, delivered a speech on Vietnam's achievements and policies in the labor field. Comrade Nguyen Van Diep pointed out the very important results in solving unemployment; the very grave problems left by the imperialist and neocolonialist war of aggression; the great efforts of our country's working people in restoring and developing the national economy; and the collective mastership role of the Vietnamese working people.

Touching on the Southeast Asian situation, Comrade Nguyen Van Diep said: The SRV, the LPDR and the PRK are united and cooperate with each other in all domains. The three peoples are attached to each other in the common struggle for the independence and prosperity of each country. They will do their best to struggle for a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN HAILS 12 JUN PEACE MARCH IN NEW YORK

OW140859 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The peace march in New York on June 12 was a firm objection to the Reagan administration's policy of nuclear arms race, says NHAN DAN today. The paper points out that it was also a protest against the bellicose foreign policy of the White House and the Pentagon aimed at exacerbating the international situation.

The paper says: "The June 12 march marked a major progress of the peace movement in the United States. It was the largest rallying of forces since the American people's demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam."

It notes that the current peace campaign in the United States, Western Europe and Japan deals a telling blow at the attempts of the Reagan administration and other imperialist forces to breed a psycho-war mood while advertising their "good will for peace." "With their resolute stand," the paper continues, "the advocates of peace, freedom and justice in the United States, Western Europe and Japan are maintaining high vigilance over the Reagan administration's next moves. They demand that the United States negotiate as soon as possible with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation and other issues concerning disarmament."

The voice of the peace movement in the West is becoming more weighty in international political life, NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN GREETZ ZHIVKOV ON RECEIVING SRV HONOR

OW141405 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The national paper NHAN DAN today editorially congratulates Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, on his being presented with Vietnam's highest honor -- the Gold Star Order. The paper says: "The conferment of Vietnam's highest distinction on Todor Zhivkov is an expression of the sincere sentiments and profound gratitude of the Vietnamese party, government and people towards the fraternal party government and people of Bulgaria, particularly the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and people, a close friend of the Vietnamese people."

It says that the decoration made in preparation for the celebration of the centenary birthday of Georgi Dimitrov, a great Bulgarian communist and an eminent leader of the international communist and workers' movement, will further tighten the relations between Vietnam and Bulgaria."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The Vietnamese people highly appraise the revolutionary life of Todor Zhivkov. The fine realities of Bulgaria over the past 25 years have been closely associated with the diversified activities of the Bulgarian leader and with the correct and creative home and foreign policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party and state headed by Todor Zhivkov."

Praising the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, the paper says: "The Bulgarian Communist Party, Government and people have rendered strong support and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people in their resistance war against U.S. aggression for national salvation in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present, especially in the fight against Chinese expansionism. The treaty of friendship and cooperation and other agreements between Vietnam and Bulgaria have constituted a firm foundation for the ever closer friendship and all-sided cooperation between the countries".

"We would like to extend our best congratulations to Todor Zhivkov and wish him good health to continue, together with the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, leading the fraternal Bulgarian people to successfully carry out the resolutions of the 12th B.C.P. Congress. We wish the Bulgarian people great success in building a developed socialist society, thus actively contributing to the strength of the socialist community in the interests of peace and security and the world," NHAN DAN concludes.

FATHERLAND FRONT MISSION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

OW151534 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Presidium President Hoang Quoc Viet left here today for Sofia for the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday.

The send-off party included Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

TO HUU RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

OW151532 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- A Vietnamese delegation headed by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here today from the 36th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Budapest, Hungary.

It was welcomed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Vice-Chairman Du Muoi and Tran Phuong, and other high-ranking officials. Also present on the occasion were Hungarian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tamas Lajos and Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Igor Ognetov.

SRV CONFERS LABOR ORDER ON SOVIET EXPERTS

OW141632 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The Ministry of Construction on Saturday held a ceremony to confer the Labour Order on the Soviet experts who have helped build the Bin Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi.

The decoration was performed by Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of construction. The ceremony was attended by Nguyen Thu, vice-minister of construction, and V.D. Naguibin, economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy.

USSR CONFERS FRIENDSHIP ORDER ON SRV ENVOY

OW140925 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 14 -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to confer the Soviet order Friendship Among Nations on Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai. The decision was made in acknowledgment of his contributions to developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

SRV, LAOS SIGN MEDICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW150805 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- An agreement on medical cooperation for 1982 has been signed between Vietnam and Laos. Signatories were Prof. Hoang Dinh Cau and Prof. Vannaret, respectively vice ministers of public health of Vietnam and Laos. Prof. Vannaret is leading a Lao medical delegation on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

The Lao guests were cordially received here on June 11 by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO INDIA

OW152210 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 15 -- Premier Pham Van Dong has sent the following message of sympathy to Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi: "On learning that the recent severe cyclone has caused heavy losses in life and property to the people of Orissa State of India, I would like to extend to Your Excellency and, through you, to the bereaved people of Orissa State, my heartfelt sympathy.

I am convinced that under the leadership of the Government of India headed by Your Excellency, the people in the affected areas will soon overcome the consequences of the cyclone and resume their normal life.

I take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my best wishes for your personal happiness and the assurances of my highest considerations."

PHAM VAN DONG GREET'S PUBLISHER'S ANNIVERSARY

OW141437 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Kim Dong Publishing House, 17 June 1957-17 June 1982, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has addressed a letter to its editorial staff, cadres and employees. The letter reads in part: Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Kim Dong Publishing House, I affectionately convey to you, comrades, my warmest sentiments and greetings.

Review the publishing house's activities over the past 25 years, draw the most appropriate lessons, be well aware of the do's and don't's and the good and the bad and, on this basis, map out a work program for the near future to make the most practical contributions to educating our country's teenage generation in the present situation.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON DISCIPLINE IN LIFE, WORK

BK121433 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 82, pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 May editorial: "Discipline in Daily Life and Work"]

[Excerpt] With its policies, guidelines and directives, our party rules over the whole society through the proletarian dictatorial state machinery and through various mass organizations. The party's policies and guidelines are reflected in the Constitution and laws.

The state is an essential tool with which the people exercise their collective mastery. As a state "of the people, from the people and for the people," it is most important that all organs of the state properly carry out their legal functions in order to secure the laboring people's collective mastery, to create a disciplined and orderly communal life, to struggle effectively against unlawful acts and social vices, and to do away with all negative phenomena.

Party cadres and members must exemplarily comply with the law, scrupulously observe discipline in daily life and work, satisfactorily implement the four systems which have already been in force (namely the system of responsibility, the system of labor discipline, the system of protecting public property and the system of serving the people), and motivate everyone to comply scrupulously with the party's policies and lines and with state law. Every citizen, irrespective of his age, profession or social position, must scrupulously comply with the law and the Constitution without placing himself above the law or breaching the law. Instead, he must protect the law and prevent any breach of the law and social order.

At present, due to the serious consequences of the devastation of war coupled with constant sabotage by the enemy in all respects, the life of our people still experiences numerous difficulties. Social vices bequeathed by the old regime have yet to be eradicated drastically. Such a situation has adversely affected the observance of discipline at work and in daily life. However, we should not use the difficult economic situation and certain negative phenomena as an excuse to relax the observance of discipline or of building a new way of life. It would be wrong if we contended that, as we do not now have sufficient conditions to build a new cultural lifestyle, we must concentrate on stepping up economic development and improving the people's livelihood.

Facts show that despite countless difficulties facing the people in many areas -- including those in the frontline where the people are hour after hour coping with the enemy's sabotage schemes and actions -- our people and combatants have still been able to build for themselves a beautiful, orderly and disciplined way of life. Thanks to this, they have performed other activities in productive labor, combat and combat readiness very well. The resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress says that "building new culture and new-type men is mandatory and it can be carried out step-by-step, beginning immediately. In the forthcoming stages, there will be many objective and subjective factors permitting us to start building a beautiful society with modern ways of life and good relations between men and men -- a society in which the laboring people can feel happy even if their living standards are not high enough."

Our people's armed forces are a backbone force of the system of proletarian dictatorship and of the system of socialist collective mastery. With this heavy but glorious duty, our armed forces are determined to develop their fine tradition and character as a people's army and to set good examples as a unified collective with a high sense of organization and discipline. In addition, the scrupulous implementation of the party's policies, state law and the army's regulations and discipline will constitute a lever and a sharp weapon for each of our cadres and combatants to exercise his collective mastery over the society and the country.

The observance of discipline in daily life and work is also regarded as a guarantee for building our armed forces into a revolutionary people's army with a iron-like determination to win, a still-higher degree of standardization and modernization, a constantly-improved combat readiness, and a desire to fulfill all missions entrusted to it by the fatherland.

INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAX COLLECTION EXAMINED

BK151700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 9 Jun editorial: "Step Up the Collection of Industrial-Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] Over the past recent years, industrial-commercial transactions in the collectively and privately-run economic sectors have continually undergone considerable change. Artisan and handicraft production has developed fairly well. In a number of localities, marketing cooperatives have developed their own businesses. These efforts have contributed to increasing social products and serving the people's livelihood.

There have been many cases, however, in which production and business practices have not been carried out correctly. Private trade has developed in an unorganized manner and has shown many negative phenomena. Although the revenues of the collectively and privately-run economic sectors have increased, they have been widely distributed among many kinds of earners with those who have engaged in illegal practices -- namely profiteers and hoarders -- having the largest incomes.

Implementing various resolutions of the party and the state on the improvement of distribution and circulation, the party committee echelons and the administrations in various areas have concerned themselves with providing guidance regarding taxes. In these areas, the collection of taxes has contributed to enhancing market management and bringing more revenues for the state budget.

In general, however, the results that have been obtained are still poor due to a failure to develop the effect of tax collection over the control of industrial-commercial transactions and over the redistribution of business revenues. The management of tax collection has not yet been able to cover fully all areas and establishments engaging in production and business and to keep up with price fluctuations. The amount of uncollected taxes has been quite great. Many cases of swindling, speculation and hoarding have not been denounced and severely punished. The revenues of those big-time businessmen with excessively high and unreasonable incomes have not been regulated correctly.

Some people still view the collection of taxes simply as a collection of money for the state budget. Fearing that tax collection would cause prices to rise and private producers and traders to lose their enthusiasm, these people have failed to manage closely the registration of trades, collect taxes fully on various kinds of goods and stipulated, and to adjust levies quickly to correspond with actual trade conditions. Instead, they have allowed themselves to create more levies for their localities or have come up with stipulations contrary to the tax system now in force.

The political report at the Fifth VCP Congress outlines the tasks to be carried out by the distribution and circulation sector, noting that it is necessary to participate in the struggle to expand the battlefield of socialism, reduce the spontaneous battlefield of capitalism, and regulate at all costs the incomes of the people of various strata in a fair and reasonable manner.

In order to adopt a positive monetary-financial policy suitable to the current stage quickly, the state must regard financial and monetary work as an effective tool to improve and develop the economy. The state must promote increased sources of revenues -- ranging from the state-run economic sector to the collectively-run and other economic sectors -- and must strictly control financial revenues and expenditures.

In the same vein, the entire system of industrial-commercial taxes must be revised in order to meet requirements dictated by the political tasks for the new situation. The collection of industrial-commercial taxes must be regarded as an effective tool with which the proletarian dictatorial state can direct and control, in accordance with socialist principles, industrial-commercial transactions -- both collectively and privately-run -- and satisfactorily redistribute national incomes obtained from production and trade.

In order to build socialism at a time when the economy is still characterized by small production and when social products and national incomes are still scattered among various kinds of earners, efforts to accumulate national wealth will be of paramount importance.

In the next 5-10 years, revenues obtained from business transactions of the collectively and privately-run economic sectors will continue to constitute a large proportion of the total revenues of society. Therefore, it is necessary to develop to the fullest the effect of industrial-commercial taxes, to encourage the abilities of various industrialists and traders to contribute, and to regulate correctly revenues obtained from business transactions.

On the basis of scrupulously complying with policies on taxes along with uniformly implementing other policies on prices, market management, collection and purchases, and market improvement, the collection of industrial-commercial taxes must be carried out in such a way as to improve and enhance market management and prevent speculation, illegal deals, and theft of state and collective property, thus contributing to maintaining public order and security.

The party committees and administrations at various levels must provide close guidance for the collection of taxes, trying to create a profound change in the organization of its implementation. They must link the collection of taxes with market management as well as with the uniform implementation of all related policies; increase the contingent of tax affairs cadres numerically; improve their work abilities and ethical qualities; and increase the material bases and means of operation for the tax affairs sector. They must enforce tax-related laws and regulations scrupulously and uniformly on a national scale; eliminate liberal phenomena such as failing to observe or misinterpreting policies; and severely punish in accordance with the law those who commit tax evasion and fraud and who oppose tax policies.

As fighters on the distribution and circulation front, cadres and personnel of the tax affairs sector must firmly grasp and correctly enforce various tax policies; improve their control methods and measures; attach importance to organization-building and to the cultivation of their revolutionary ethics; and satisfactorily fulfill their mission of stepping up the collection of industrial-commercial taxes.

NHAN DAN URGES EXPANSION OF WINTER CROP

BK101450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 8 June editorial: "Expand and Intensively Cultivate the Winter Crop"]

[Text] Initiating the cultivation of the winter crop and making it a major production season are among the objectives set forth by the party and state in their plan to develop agricultural production in the northern areas where two rice crops are planted every year.

This stems from a biological revolution which advocates replacing long-term low-yield rice strains with short-term high-yield rice varieties in conjunction with efforts to reschedule the 10th-month and promote increased production through intensive cultivation and multicropping. This is to exploit available potentials in land and labor and the existing material and technical bases.

Experience obtained from the cultivation of the winter crop over the past 10 years attests to the correctness of the requirements set for initiating the cultivation of the winter crop. Each year the winter crop brings us an additional half a million tons of grain in terms of paddy, a large quantity of animal feed and a number of export-oriented agricultural goods of high value. Many districts have concerned themselves with the cultivation of the winter crop. After fulfilling their grain obligations, they have still been able to maintain their normal food consumption standard during March -- the pre-harvest period -- even during years when they were stricken by waterlogging, floods and drought.

The winter crop is closely related to the 10th-month crop, and especially to the early 10th-month rice. The winter crop acreage will increase if the time and space interval between the 10th-month crop and the winter-spring crop that follows is extended. Whether or not we can expand the winter crop acreage actively and steadily will depend on the actual production conditions in each area and on the economic and technical factors needed to ensure the highest results for all the three cropping seasons in the year.

At present, in the movement to actively expand and intensively cultivate the winter crop, there exists an unjustifiable tendency to weigh pros and cons. When there is not enough chemical fertilizer to encourage the expansion of the winter crop, some persons have advocated concentrating labor and materials on cultivating only two rice crops in order to exceed the contracted quota as far as possible while leaving much to be desired with regard to the cultivation of the winter crop. There have been indications that leadership over the cultivation of the winter crop is lagging. In general, efforts to cultivate the winter crop seem to be coming to a standstill and have even dropped in certain areas in recent years, with total acreage dropping from 263,000 hectares in 1980 to 242,000 hectares in 1981. The average output of many major crop plants has also shown a decline.

The planned target for this year's winter crop production is higher than that in previous winter crops. It is essential that we cultivate more than 240,000 hectares under any circumstances. This is 100,000 hectares more than last year. The purpose is to contribute to tackling the grain problem during March -- the preharvest period -- and to produce enough feed to maintain the herd of domestic animals.

All localities, production establishments and responsible sectors must devise comprehensive plans with practical measures to make the winter crop a success in the three areas -- acreage, output and yield. They must do away with all negative phenomena and be fully determined to ensure the best success for this winter crop. It is necessary to reexamine all advantages and disadvantages in order to establish criteria and measures in a positive and steadfast manner.

In this year's winter crop, we must strive to overcome a number of major difficulties resulting from a drop in the supply of some essential technical materials by the state and from the inadequacy of crop seeds, thus making it impossible for many cooperatives to ensure the fulfillment of planned targets for acreage. A lack of draft force and a delay in the cultivation of 10th-month rice, especially in the early 10th-month rice, will hamper the cultivation of major winter crop plants.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of the planned targets for winter crop acreage, localities and production establishments must set a rational cultivation pattern for the 10th-month crop and must ensure that the acreage devoted to early 10th-month rice is equivalent to the acreage of early winter rice.

They must sow rice seeds on dry soil beds in order to ensure the early transplanting of early 10th-month rice in accordance with the schedule. The plowing of early 10th-month ricefields must be carried out quickly with a determination to begin plowing as soon as the 5th-month rice is harvested. We must concentrate the draft force, both mechanized and manual, on soil preparation and, if necessary, we must mobilize peasants to do the plowing with the use of hoes. We must quickly repair broken-down tractors, provide sufficient spare parts and fuel for the operation of tractors and create favorable conditions for the purchase of draft cattle and for their transportation to localities which need a draft force.

Many localities are now in need of seeds for certain kinds of essential crop plants, especially potatoes, and have failed to observe the set crop allocation pattern. Production establishments must check the amount of potato seeds they now have and must care for them carefully until they are planted. We must plant sweet potatoes in the autumn growing season in order to obtain seedlings for the winter growing season and must prepare seedlings for other essential crops such as soybeans and green beans.

Practicing the product-contract system with individual laborers in the cultivation of winter crops constitutes an important measure which will be instrumental in encouraging cooperative members to concern themselves with production.

Local administrative echelons and responsible sectors must devise practical policies and implement drastic and practical steps to overcome negative phenomena and correctly ensure respect for the three interests in order to contribute to making this winter crop a total success.

BRIEFS

HANOI 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE -- To date suburban districts of Hanoi have harvested 15,238 hectares of 5th-month spring rice, achieving 28.6 percent of cultivated area. These districts have also plowed 4,452 hectares of ricefields for the 10th-month crop and are preparing land for other subsidiary crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jun 82 BK]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN OBLIGATION -- In April, southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward delivered to state granaries almost 220,000 tons of grain. To date these provinces and cities have achieved 68.1 percent of their grain obligation plan norms for 10th-month and winter-spring crops. [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 1 BK]

HA SON BINH NEW RESETTLERS -- Between January and March, Ha Son Binh Province sent 568 families of 2,287 persons to various new economic zones in Lam Dong and Song Be Provinces. In March alone Quoc Oai and Chuong My districts sent 367 families of 1,500 persons to resettle in these two provinces. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 82 p 2 BK]

LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONES -- Over the past 3 months Lam Dong Province has received 574 families which include 2,859 workers for resettlement in various new economic zones. Despite numerous difficulties in materials and capital, the province has promptly helped these newcomers stabilize their daily life and embark on agricultural production. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2 BK]

AUSTRALIAMATERIALS ON ISSUE OF NUCLEAR SHIP VISITS

ANZUS To Discuss Visits

BK151005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The controversy over visits by nuclear-armed or powered ships to Australia and New Zealand is expected to head the agenda at next week's meeting in Canberra of the ANZUS Council of Ministers. ANZUS is a pact signed more than 30 years ago by Australia, New Zealand and the United States to cover their mutual defense in the Pacific region.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said it was expected that the issue of nuclear-armed or powered ships would be placed on the agenda next Monday [28 June] -- the first day of a 2-day ANZUS Council meeting.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the United States is becoming increasingly worried about the attitudes of opposition parties on both sides of the Tasman to the issue. Our office says the Governments of Australia and New Zealand are firm in their resolve that the ANZUS pact is the cornerstone of their defense structures and have condemned opposition attempts to restrict the entry of American ships to ports in both countries.

The federal leader of the Australian Labor Party, Mr Hayden, has said the federal government should have the right to refuse entry to them.

In New Zealand, the Labor Party leader, Mr Rowling, has said his party is totally opposed to nuclear weaponry, including nuclear-powered warships. Speaking in Wellington, Mr Rowling said the official New Zealand labor party policy was to remain in ANZUS but to seek a major review of the pact to make it more relevant to today's defense threats.

Fraser's Comment

BK130947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Fraser said the debate on nuclear armed ships entering Australian ports raises one of the most fundamental national issues for 30 years. He said the issue was a long-term future of Australia's defense and national security and Australia's status as a firm and reliable partner with the freedom-loving nations of the world. He said the opposition leader Hayden and the socialist left would end Australia's firm commitment to the defense of freedom and democracy by implementing the policy of the Victorian government to ban nuclear armed vessels from its ports.

Fraser accused Hayden and the Labor Party of failing to tell the Australian people of the implications of their decisions on the nuclear ships.

Labor Party Criticism

BK141016 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A controversy has developed between the federal government, the American State Department and the Australian Labor Party [ALP] over Labor's opposition to nuclear ships using Australian ports. Labor state governments in Victoria and New South Wales want to ban nuclear-powered or equipped warships from their ports.

A State Department announcement claims that the United States needs to use its allies' ports to maintain a strategic deterrence. It says it will be difficult if not impossible for the United States to assist in the defense of its allies if American ships were denied entry to ports.

Australian Foreign Minister Street claims the Labor Party wants to isolate Australia and withdraw from relationships which form the basis of the Western alliance. He says such a policy can only advantage the Soviet Union.

The deputy leader of the Federal Labor Party, Mr Bowen, says the Americans have been misinformed in its criticism of ALP policy on nuclear ships. He said it was quite right for the state premiers to worry about such vessels in Melbourne or Sydney ports because it raised the question of the safety of their citizens.

STREET: MORE AID FOR PACIFIC TO COUNTER USSR

BK120935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs Street has said Australian aid programs in the Pacific will be expanded to counter the growing Soviet activity in the region. In an interview on Singapore Government television, Street said Australia was concerned to build up the economies and improve the standard of living of Pacific countries. In conjunction with the United States and New Zealand it had already stepped up assistance with aids such as fisheries research.

Street said Soviet attempts to gain influence among small, isolated and vulnerable countries in the South Pacific would increase. He said Australia was worried about Soviet offers of aid in the region, such as hydrographic surveys or fisheries research and described them as a new development.

Street also repeated Australia's concern over support for Vietnam which had made possible the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which had given Russian military base facilities in Vietnam.

The Singapore television team, which toured Australia also interviewed deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party (Ronald Burn). He said that if the Labor were elected to power as the national government, it would encourage Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to work out peacefully their differences over Kampuchea.

OPPOSITION WANTS SINAI CONTINGENT TO RETURN HOME

BK130937 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The federal opposition wants the Australian contingent in the international peace-keeping force in the Sinai to return home immediately. Labor Party's deputy leader and a spokesman on foreign affairs Bowen said the multinational peace-keeping force had effectively helped Israel invade Lebanon. He said the force represented a United States' presence in the Sinai Peninsula, which covered Israel's southern flank and, therefore, allowed the concentration of Israel's armed forces in Lebanon.

Bowen said the withdrawal of the Australian element in the Sinai force would show Israel's Prime Minister Begin that he would not enjoy the support that he had in the past.

Bowen described the invasion of Lebanon as a disaster, which will have a wearing effect on Israel's relations with Egypt.

The Department of Foreign Affairs says the purpose of the Sinai peace-keeping force is still valid. A spokesman said Australia joined the force in support of the Camp David accords (?which) included negotiations to try to solve the Palestinian problem.

BRIEFS

NAVAL INSTALLATION OPENS -- The Australian Navy's first major shore installation in Queensland has been opened in Cairns. The base was built at a cost of \$12.5 million and replaces the original patrol boat facility established in the city in 1971. It will provide maintenance, administration, resupply and berthing facilities for the patrol boats covering about 4,000 km of coastline. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 May 82 BK]

NEW ZEALAND

MINISTER OF WORKS QUIGLEY 'FORCED TO RESIGN'

BK141441 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Wellington, 14 Jun (AFP) -- New Zealand's minister of works, Derek Quigley, was today forced to resign after speaking out against the national development policies of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's government.

Mr. Quigley was told by the prime minister either to apologise for his actions or resign. His decision to quit his cabinet post is the most open breach in a New Zealand cabinet since the 1930's.

Mr. Muldoon said his ultimatum to Mr. Quigley followed the minister's attacks on the government's growth policy. "I told him his statements went beyond what is acceptable from a cabinet minister unless accompanied by his resignation," said Mr. Muldoon. The Prime Minister said Mr. Quigley had "offended, angered and embarrassed his Cabinet colleagues."

Mr. Quigley revealed the prime minister had threatened to sack him at the weekend if he appeared on television to explain his attack on government policy. Mr Quigley went ahead with the television appearance and Mr. Muldoon labelled the explanations he offered as "inadequate."

Mr. Quigley was also threatened with sacking during a 1980 leadership row. A lawyer and farmer, he is a leading advocate for the free enterprise lobby inside the ruling National Party. Mr. Quigley's electorate applauded the TV speech in which he warned the government's development policy could endanger the economy, and would starve traditional areas like farming and industry of vital investment cash.

It is not known when Mr. Muldoon will replace his rebel Cabinet minister, but he is expected to bring two under-secretaries into the Cabinet ranks.

AFP CITES KOMPAS COMMENT ON KHMER COALITION

BK151047 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The leading Indonesian daily newspaper, KOMPAS, today said the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition of Cambodian resistance groups would be a major issue at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Foreign Ministers' Conference in Singapore. It said the formation of such a coalition was still the best way of ousting the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

The paper blamed the Khmer Rouge for the deadlock over forming a front with the non-communist movements headed by former Cambodian head of state Prince Sihanouk, and that of Premier Son Sann. "As long as the Khmer Rouge insists on a leading role in a coalition, such a coalition would be difficult to forge," KOMPAS said.

Vietnam, aware of the support the Khmer Rouge gets from its arch foe China, would throw even stronger opposition in the way of a Khmer Rouge-led coalition, the paper said. The best way would be for the Khmer Rouge to disassociate itself from China and not to force itself as the number one component of the coalition. Likewise, China should not associate itself with the coalition plan, and refrain from posing as the Khmer Rouge sponsor. On the other hand, ASEAN should stand united in seeking a Cambodian solution, and no ASEAN country should be partial to China over Vietnam.

ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, has adopted the principle that both China and Vietnam should honour Cambodia's sovereignty, and it should stick to this principle, the paper said.

If China persists in its role (of having a say in the matter), it would take the ground away from the projected visit next July of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, in his capacity as chairman of the International Commission on Cambodia. If China freed the Khmer Rouge of its patronage, and the Khmer Rouge was willing to stand on an equal footing with its intended partners, the way would be open for a coalition, according to the paper. Vietnam would then be asked to pull out on a guarantee that Cambodia would not instead fall into China's grip -- a guarantee Beijing should be prepared to endorse, the paper said.

ELECTION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES FINAL RESULTS

BK151129 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0701 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 15 Jun (ANTARA) -- The General Elections Committee (PPI) meeting in session here Monday has decided that based on the general elections results of May last the party Presatuan Pembangunan (Moslem United Development Party -- PPP), has won 94 seats in Parliament, the Golkar functional groups 246 seats and Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI) 24 seats of the total of 364 seats in the house contested. Compared with the results of the general elections in 1977, the new composition of seats meant that PPP had lost five seats in the 1982 balloting (1977 -- 99), Golkar gained 14 more seats (1977 -- 232) and PDI lost five (1977 -- 29).

The special meeting determining the number of seats of the two political parties and Golkar was chaired by Home Affairs Minister Amir Makhmud who is concurrently chairman of PPI which was attended by election committee supervisors and officials, ranking government officials and civil and military leaders, including provincial governors who were regional general committee chairmen and cabinet ministers as well as representatives of PPP, PDI and Golkar.

Delivering a speech at the meeting Minister Amir Makhmud said that the success of the polling and the counting votes was mainly due to close cooperation and the participation of all concerned including the officials connected with the elections, the security forces, the organisations of participants and the entire Indonesian people.

On behalf of the Indonesian Government, he expressed gratitude and appreciation to all concerned who ensured the success of the elections by their active participation. He expressed hope that the same cooperation and unity would continuously prevail in the current national development drive of the country. He said the vast experience gained by the just concluded general elections should be studied and if necessary improved in facing the general elections in future.

Later Suprpto, secretary to the PPI announced the seats won by the participants of the elections in each separate province throughout the country:

1. Aceh Special Autonomous Province 10 parliamentary seats contested of which PPP won 6, Golkar 4 and PDI none.
2. North Sumatra 19 seats contested of which PPP gained 4, Golkar 14 and PDI 1.
3. West Sumatra, 14 contested, PPP won 5, Golkar 9 and PDI nil.
4. Riau, 6 contested, PPP 2, Golkar 4 and PDI nil.
5. South Sumatra, 11 contested, PPP 4, Golkar 6 and PDI 1.
6. Jambi, 6 contested, PPP 1, Golkar 5 and PDI nil.
7. Bengkulu, 4 contested, PPP won 1, Golkar 3 and PDI nil.
8. Lampung, 8 contested, PPP 2, Golkar 5 and PDI 1.
9. West Java, 50 seats contested, PPP 13, Golkar 32 and PDI 5.
10. Jakarta Raya (DKI), 13 contested, PPP 5, Golkar 6 and PDI 2.
11. Central Java, 51 seats, PPP 14, Golkar 31 and PDI 6.
12. Special District of Yogyakarta, 6 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 4, PDI 1.
13. East Java, 57 seats, PPP 21, Golkar 32 and PDI 4.
14. West Kalimantan, 7 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 5 and PDI 1.
15. Central Kalimantan 6 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 5 and PDI nil.
16. South Kalimantan, 10 seats, PPP 4, Golkar 6, PDI nil.
17. East Kalimantan, 6 seats, PPP 2, Golkar 4, PDI nil.
18. North Sulawesi, 6 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 5, PDI nil.
19. Central Sulawesi, 4 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 3, PDI nil.
20. Southeast Sulawesi, 4 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 4, PDI nil.
21. South Sulawesi, 23 seats, PPP 2, Golkar 21, PDI nil.
22. Bali with 8 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 7, PDI 1.
23. Nusatenggara Barat (NTB), 6 seats, PPP 2, Golkar 4, PDI nil.
24. Nusatenggara Timur (NTB), 12 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 12, PDI nil.
25. Maluku, 4 seats, PPP 1, Golkar 3, PDI nil.
26. Irian Jaya, 9 seats, PPP nil, Golkar 8, PDI 1.
27. Timor Timur, 4 seats, all by Golkar.
28. As whole the voter turnout through out the 27 provinces of the country was 75,126,306 voters of which 20,871,880 votes were cast for PPP, 48,334,724 for Golkar and 5,919,702 for PDI showing that Golkar won the majority of votes followed by PPP and the PDI.

'Petition 50' on Election

BK090905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Jun (AFP) -- The "Petition 50" opposition group has called for an extraordinary session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) to ask President Suharto for an account of last month's general elections.

Before the elections the group had said it would not participate because, it claimed, the elections were unconstitutional.

In a widely circulated underground leaflet, the group, which consists of 50 leading figures opposed to President Suharto's regime, complained about alleged irregularities in the May 4 poll.

The elections resulted in a 64 percent landslide victory for the ruling Golkar party.

"Petition 50" claimed that official witnesses were prevented from carrying out their poll functions and that irregularities occurred in the distribution of voting cards and in vote counting. Moreover, the group added, there were no formal institutions through which voters could channel their protests.

The group expressed condolences to the families of dozens of people who died in the violence that marred the 45-day political campaign that preceded the elections.

The statement, addressed to Parliament and the Assembly, was signed by former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin on behalf of the "Petition 50" working group.

The numerous underground petitions issued by the group have often been described as a "moral force," an investment for the young generation, but the ban on any publicity has limited direct impact.

BATAN, FRG'S INTERATOM SIGN REACTOR CONTRACT

BK120947 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0906 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jun (ANTARA) -- The Republic of Indonesia represented by the Indochinese Atomic energy Agency, BATAN (badan tenaga atom nasional) and Interatom GmbH of West Germany signed a contract for the construction of a research reactor in Jakarta on June 5, 1982.

The reactor forms part of the new research establishment Puspitek at Serpong, West Java. Start of nuclear operation is scheduled end of 1986.

According to a BATAN press release, the reactor has a thermal output of 30 mW and achieves neutron flux densities of more than 2,1014 up to 5,1014 per square centimeter per second. With such neutron flux densities it can either be used as a material test and/or as a bean tube reactor.

The reactor concept is based on a swimming pool reactor system with MTR-plate type fuel elements with U308-AL fuel using less than 20 percent U235 enrichment. In order to optimize the neutron flux, the reactor is partially surrounded by beryllium reflector blocks, penetrated by several tangential and radial beam tubes. Space for irradiation facilities large enough to allow the irradiation of full scale fuel elements from power reactors is provided at the centre of the core. Further irradiation positions, some of which are connected to a rabbit system, are situated in different core and reflector positions.

With the chosen design features the Indonesian reactor represents a highly advanced facility in the field of nuclear research.

For this a contribution of DM30 million was granted by the German Federal Ministry for Research and technology.

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